Exhibit 2

	Ommidi 11		
1	1 IMPORTANT NOTICE	1	November 30, 2006
2	61.7.44.1.62	2	United States of America V Gagalis
3	* PLEASE READ BEFORE USING REALTIME ROUGH DRAFT *	3	Jury trial day 16
4	TELAGE READ BET ONE GOING REALTIME ROGGIT BRALT	4	Afternoon session. Continuation of direct
	ACREEMENT OF DARTIES		
5	AGREEMENT OF PARTIES	5	examination of Mr. Boyer (
6		6	(UNCERTIFIED, UNEDITED ROUGH DRAFT.) 140 p.m.
7	WORKING WITH REALTIME ROUGH DRAFTS	7	THE COURT: Go ahead counsel.
8		8	MS. CONRY: Good afternoon Mr. Boyer. I want
9	We, the party working with realtime and rough	9	to pick up on one issue we were talking about right
10	draft transcripts, understand that if we choose to use	10	before we broke. This Para-Protect we came to the
11	the realtime rough draft, that we are doing so with the	11	conclusion that 140,000 was the right number for revenue
12	understanding that the rough draft is an uncertified	12	and I want you to walk true the math for the jury if you
13	сору.	13	would.
14	We further agree not to share, give, copy,	14	A. Okay.
15	scan, fax, or in any way distribute this realtime rough	15	A. Based upon information the company had compiled
16	draft in any form (written or computerized) to any party	16	through their additional procedures we determined that
17	outside of the realtimed trial.	17	the value of the investment, the million dollars
18	However, our own experts, co-counsel and staff	18	investment that was over valued, and they had recognized
19	may have limited internal use of same with the	19	initially 628 thousand in revenue in Q3. They
20	understanding that we agree to destroy our realtime	20	calculated that that had to be reduced by 508,000. So
21	rough draft and/or any computerized form, if any, and	21	that the remaining amount, 140, was the maximum that
22	replace it with the certified transcript upon its	22	could be recognized. So I took a look at this and got
23	completion.	23	comfortable with that. There was a little difference
24		24	here in that some of the information that they had
25		25	suggested that the value perhaps shouldn't be more than
20			organism and take pointing on the analysis of
1	CASE, USAn Carella		rine at this 5 000 for the investment. It was a little
	CASE: USA v. Gagalis	1	nine at this 5,000 for the investment. It was a little
2	handrial David Conference and in	2	different than 140,000 but in my mind not significant
3	Jury trial Day 16, afternoon session	3	enough for me to be concerned with that.
4		4	Q. And you look at valuations prepared by others
5	DATE: 11/30/06	5	as part of your normal auditing practice at times is
6		6	that right sir?
7		7	Yes as part of my audit procedures I would
8	REPORTER'S NOTE:	8	review valuation work done by others.
9		9	Q. And is that acceptable in the accounting
10	Since this trial testimony has been realtimed	10	practice, reliance on specialists or other experts?
11	and is in rough draft form, please be aware that there	11	A. Oh, yes.
12	will be a discrepancy regarding page and line number	12	Q. What's the guidance on that if you remember?
13	when comparing the rough draft, rough draft disk, and	13	A. Well basically in our professional standards
14	the final transcript. Also, please be aware that the	14	we are allowed to rely on the expertise of specialists.
15	realtime screen and uncertified rough draft transcript	15	If it's a valuation of the company there are valuation
16	may contain untranslated steno, misspelled proper names,	16	specialists who we would rely on in assisting us in
17	incorrect or missing Q/A symbols or punctuation, and/or	17	forming a conclusion as to whether a valuation is
18	nonsensical English word combinations. All such entries	18	appropriate. We do the audit work and as part of that
	will be corrected on the final, certified transcript.	19	audit work we would involve a specialist in some cases.
19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	l	Q. I want to be clear. The only two instances
19 20		20	
20			·
20 21	Diane M. Churas CSR	21	where you looked at a valuation or considered the
20 21 22	Diane M. Churas, CSR	21 22	where you looked at a valuation or considered the factors mathematically into an opinion for revenue is
20 21 22 23	Diane M. Churas, CSR	21 22 23	where you looked at a valuation or considered the factors mathematically into an opinion for revenue is GEMMS and Para-Protect is that right?
20 21 22 23 24	Diane M. Churas, CSR	21 22 23 24	where you looked at a valuation or considered the factors mathematically into an opinion for revenue is GEMMS and Para-Protect is that right? A. For these five transactions that's correct.
20 21 22 23	Diane M. Churas, CSR	21 22 23	where you looked at a valuation or considered the factors mathematically into an opinion for revenue is GEMMS and Para-Protect is that right?

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assumptions in the valuation or just take a look at them 1 2 for reasonableness before you opined? 3 A. Yes. As part of our audit work where they do

4 valuations would be that we would look at all the 5 underlying data that went into that valuation, and if

6 there was a third party who had performed the valuation,

we would look at the information of the company our 7

8 audit client had given to the valuation specialist to

9 make sure that that's reasonable information so that the

specialist could come to a reasonable conclusion. 10

Q. Okay. I want to shift gears for a second now. If you see I put our chart backup there. I'd like you

to come out and explain to the jury, we've referred to

these as three-corner deals but in the two versions I

drew there is only two corners so I wonder if in your 15

analysis you will show them where the third corner came 16

17

11

12

13

18 A. Sure. Okay. Let me start by two pieces to

this slide. One is at the top. He talked about just 19

the cash for stock with without the product sale. Now, 20

21 what we are talking about is here at the bottom. So

this is when these three separate elements have been 22

combined to show really the substance of the 23

24 transaction. Now in order to show you how the

25 transaction came about, let's do this. Let's add the

A Yes We would see the cash flow Remember 1

2 that the cash basically circles right around. So you

know the cash and in some of these transactions the cash

circled around almost immediately. Enterasys would be

paying GEMMS a million dollars for the equity. GEMMS

would then buy through the distributor. GEMMS would pay

the distributor who would pay Enterasys. So the cash

would cycle back very, very quickly. So when you really

9 look at this the substance of the transaction really

isn't cash. It's this change of the products. 10

Q. I just want to be clear Mr. Boyer. You said 12 you saw the cash. During Q2 did you know GEMMS was

taking the money it got from Enterasys and sending it to 13

the distributor in the Enterasys proceedings?

15 A. No see we would not make that connection. We

would see the cash in the normal course of distributor 16

sales but we wouldn't see the connection here. We

18 wouldn't see the connection in cash and we wouldn't see

19 the connection in sales.

14

20

6

Q. When you found out about that connection what

21 opinion did you reach that all of those three legs of

22 that transaction were linked or not?

23 A. Well, the conclusion that I came to was these

24 transactions had to be linked

25 Q. So that they were linked and once you came to

distributor. And what we really have is the Enterasys. 1

the distributor and GEMMS. So what happens is, just to

3 make this a little clearer, let's just reverse these,

This is the product and this is the stock. Otherwise I

5 can't fit it on the page.

6

Enterasys sells the product to the distributor

and then the distributor sells it to GEMMS, and we put

8 that as a dotted line. And then GEMMS give us the stock

9 back to Enterasys. Give us the stock, giving it back.

10 So what you have here is you have this transaction.

Enterasys sells to a distributor, normal transaction we 11

see lots of those as the auditor. That's a big part of 12

13 their business selling to distributors. Then we see

15 those two pieces. But what we originally didn't see in

Enterasys receiving the stock from GEMMS. So we see

these three-corner deals was the tie between the 16

distributor and GEMMS. That's why I put that in a 17

18 dotted line. We didn't see that connection. What we

19 were provided was the this transaction standing on its

20 own just like this, this transaction you would have seen

just as a normal distributor sale. What we didn't see 21

22

Q. Did you see the cash flows going from

Enterasys to GEMMS to the distributors and back to 24

Enterasvs?

23

the opinion they were linked what conclusion did you

come to about whether they needed to be collapsed?

3 A Well I would use the terms linked and

collapsed as one and the same. Once they are linked

once they are collapsed however you want to say it then

you look at it for one transaction for accounting

purposes much not two or three independently. It's just

one transaction, how do I account for it, non-monetary

9 transaction and it would go back to that concept of fair

10 value of what you give up and what you receive.

Q. And what in the accounting literature do you 11

12 rely on for your opinion that the transaction should be

13 collapsed or linked?

14

A. Well you know I look to Staff Accounting

15 Bulletin 101 that we had been talking about earlier and

in there they talk about the evidence of an arrangement. 16

17 Remember that's the contract or sales order that we have

18 (SAB 101 (and in there they refer to side letters.

19 they refer to other agreements that could have an impact

20 on that sales agreement that you have. For instance if

21 that sales agreement isn't final until it's -- until

another agreement is entered into, then that's the

23 concept of linking is that you need to make sure that

you have properly included all the potential terms and 24

that final agreement includes everything that would be

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			9			11
1	relevant to that exchange in this case exchange of stock		1	those overstatements of revenue we	re material	
2	for product.		2	quantitatively?		
3	Q. And during the August September and October		3	A. Okay. My conclusion was tha	t those	
4	period when you were reviewing Q2 did you ever tell any		4	adjustments were material and the re	eason for that is if	
5	of the defendants your opinion that these three-corner		5	we think about back to our discussion	n yesterday where	
6	transactions or three leg transactions needed to be		6	there's this concept of quantitative m		
7	collapsed?		7	qualitative materiality and we are talk		
8	A. I'm sorry during what period.		8	significance to the users of the finance	-	
9	Q. During the initial Q2 review, that is		9	and for the second quarter of that ye		
10	September, October, August, that time period?		10	recorded and reported their SEC filin		
11	A. Yes.		11	240 million dollars in revenue and Er	•	
12						
	Q. Who did you tell and when?		12	provided guidance to the Wall Street		
13	A.		13	with the company and they would tell		
14	THE COURT: Do you want him to sit back down.		14	expected the quarter results to be an	-	
15	MS. CONRY: You can go ahead and sit back		15	was that they disclosed their sales fo		
16	down.		16	and/or their estimate of the sales. Ar	nd for that	
17	Well those conversations occurred during our		17	quarter they had in advance told the	Wall Street	
18	meetings to discuss the investment transactions.		18	analysts that they thought that reven	ues would be	
19	Q. Do you review things called open items list		19	between 238 million and 242 million.	Now they ended up	
20	when you were performing the procedures in August and		20	reporting 240 million right in the midd	lle, and in their	
21	September?		21	press release they said that they had	met the analysts	
22	A. Yes.		22	expectation because they were in that	at range. I believe	
23	Q. And do you recall whether you asked about		23	that was I think the 6th consecutive of	uarter where they	
24	sales in channel partners related to investments during		24	had met analysts expectations. Sale	s were up, and very	
25	the change of those open items list?		25	important, very important measure. `	You know the	
			10			12
1	A. Yes that was one of the questions that would		1	companies want to continue to meet	the analysts	
2	be in the open items list.		2	expectations. So it's a very important	t measure for	
3	Q. And you were sending that to various people in		3	everybody involved in the financial st	atements including	
4	the finance department including Mr. Kay and Mr.		4	the users.		
5	Gagalis?		5	So if you look at these adjustm	ents in total	
6	A. Yes.		6	the eleven million dollars if the compa		
7	Q. I just want to follow up as a last area I want		7	these transactions properly, you know		
8	to touch on with you and that is materiality. I think		8	million, they would have had 229 mill		
9	you spoke to the jury about that yesterday and can you		9	They would have been below the low		
	remind them of what staff accounting bulletin applies to		10	238 million. So they would not have	-	
10	•			•	•	
11	materials?		11	that they met analysts expectations f		
12	A. Yes that's Staff accounting bulletin '99.		12	consecutive quarter. They would have		
13	Q. And we talked about quantitative versus		13	expectations. When we think back to		
14	qualitative materiality did we talk about that		14	yesterday qualitative factors, one is o	-	
15	yesterday?		15	trends of the financial information an	d I would say yes,	
16	A. Yes we did.		16	it changes the trends because the co	mpany didn't meet	
17	Q. And I want to ask you for our combined		17	the expectations that they set in Wall	Street.	
18	transactions and let's take Para-Protect out because		18	Q. And I think I might have mess	ed up because we	
19	that's Q3 so just Ariel TechData WorldLink and GEMMS.		19	added to eleven million and I forgot to	o subtract out	
20	What do those add to ballpark?		20	what you thought was appropriate?		
21	A. Those add up to a little less than twelve		21	A. Right. And that's why I used 6	eleven million.	
22	million. Why don't we just round it and say eleven		22	If we do the whole thing we are proba	ably close to eleven	
23	million dollars. That's an easy number to use.		23	million but the concept is what they re	ecognize versus	
			1			

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24 what they should have.

Q. And that difference is eleven million?

Q. Great. So in combination for the second

25 quarter can you tell the jury whether you think in sum

	Omman			
	A 77 d	13		15
1	A. That's correct.	1	Q. Mr. Boyer I have a tendency to talk a	
2	Q. And how about on an individual basis let me	2	little fast. If I talk too fast for you please slow me	
3	back up to be clear. In the aggregate are they material	3	down okay?	
4	quantitative or actually let me stick with qualitative I	4	A. I will.	
5	apologize (?	5	Q. Mr. Boyer in this particular situation you had	
6	A. Sure.	6	a occasion to see a purchase order from a company called	
7	Q. Is the Ariel 3.9 million material	7	Ariel to Enterasys; correct?	
8	qualitatively?	8	A. Yes.	
9	Well if we do the same exercise. If the range	9	Q. And that purchase order was dated on August	
10	was 238 to 242 million, for total revenues and Ariel was	10	31st 2001; correct?	
11	not recorded that would mean that sales would be below	11	A. I believe that it was yes.	
12	the bottom of the estimate. I would say I would	12	Q. And you knew did you not that after the	
13	expect that that would be material.	13	purchase order was received within the time period of	
14	Q. Okay. How about TechData Canada at that. Was	14	the quarter, that delivery of the product was	
15	that qualitatively material?	15	effectuated pursuant to the purchase order; correct?	
16	A. That's the same calculation. That's below the	16	A. Yes, I believe that's correct.	
17	238 million. So I put that in the same category.	17	Q. And you understand that normally if a purchase	
18	Q. And how about WorldLink?	18	order is received and delivery is effectuated, that	
19	A. WorldLink the same thing, below 238 million.	19	revenue is countable, recognizable for that quarter;	
20	Q. So those three at least are qualitatively	20	correct?	
21	material is that right?	21	A. Well there are a number of criteria that have	
22	A. Yes. My conclusion would be those would be	22	to be met	
23	qualitatively material.	23	Q. Mr. Boyer I understand there are a number of	
24	Q. Your Honor I have no further questions at this	24	criteria. I'm asking normally if you see a purchase	
25	time?	25	order that is received within the time limit, a timely	
1	THE COURT: Thank you. Cross-examination.	14	purchase order and timely delivery normally that makes	16
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION	2	the revenue recognizable; correct?	
3	BY (by Mr. Cintolo (3	A. I'm sorry could you repeat the question.	
4	Q. Good afternoon Mr. Boyer?	4	Q. Yes. Normally in normal circumstances and	
5	A. Good afternoon.	5	we'll get to the abnormal in awhile all right. Normally	
6	Q. Mr. Boyer my name is Bill Cintolo and I	6	if the purchase order is received in a timely fashion	
7	represent David Boey?	7	meaning before the quarter is ended and delivery is	
8	MS. CONRY: Are there any exhibits.	8	effectuated pursuant to the purchase order in a timely	
9	MR. CINTOLO: Nothing that hasn't been	9	fashion revenue is recognizable; correct?	
10	admitted.	10		
11	MS. CONRY: Anybody else.	11		
12	MS. CONRY: Mr. Rehnquist.	12		
13	MR. REHNQUIST: I will give "em to you at the	13		
			, ·	
14	THE COURT: No you are supposed to turn them	14	•	
	THE COURT: No you are supposed to turn them			
16 17	over beforehand. THE COURT: Go ahead.	16		
			•	
18	Q. Mr. Boyer you had lunch this afternoon?	18		
19	A. Yes, I did.		•	
20	Q. Had lunch with David Wilson?	20	·	
21	A. Yes, I did.	21	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
22	Q. David Wilson is another witness in this case?	22		
23	A. That's my understanding.	23	·	
24	Q. Did you discuss your testimony with him?	24	·	
25	A. No.	25	but before September 26, 2001?	
1		1		

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